



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

THE VIRGINIA AFFAIR.—The Spanish Government has agreed to the supplementary protocol, and Tuesday, the 16th inst., has been fixed as the day for the delivery of the Virginian to an officer of the U. S. Navy. The survivors of the crew and passengers, now held at Santiago de Cuba, will be given up on the same day. The U. S. steamer Canandaigua will sail immediately for Havana, and her commander (Captain Lowry) will receive the Virginian on behalf of the U. S. Captain Braine will take the prisoners on board the Junata and bring them home. Inquiry at the State Department fails to elicit anything concerning the reported resignation of Minister Sickles.

BAZAINE.—Marshal Bazaine, whose trial has been in progress in France for the last three months, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to death. No traitorous act was proven against him, but his judges were convinced that when he surrendered at Metz, he had not done everything that honor and duty required before giving up his sword. The appeal for mercy, which was presented to President MacMahon by the Court which convicted Bazaine, will probably be heeded and his life be spared. There has been so much blood shed in France in war that she cannot afford to shoot her soldiers in time of peace.

The Washington Chronicle says: "It is understood that five gentlemen yesterday tendered their service to the Government, to command corps in the case of a war with Spain, yet Secretary Robeson is not burdened with applications for marines to accompany the gun boats, and there are several vacancies in this branch of the public service."

It is reported that the friends of Col. Robert W. Hughes are about to present his name to the President for the office of commissioner of agriculture.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, is after the President's salary, and proposes to reduce it.

Littell's Living Age for this week has been issued. It has an excellent selection of articles from the late British Magazines.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer of the U. S., to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the past fiscal year, has been issued.

We have received the African Repository, for the present month. It has many articles of interest to the friends of the Colonization Society.

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES.—Senator Sherman yesterday reported a resolution from the Senate Committee on Finance virtually asking for instruction on the subject of the propriety and expediency of attempting at the present time to redeem the promise given by Congress, March 18, 1869, declaring that "the United States solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." His resolution also proposes that provision shall be made for a currency of uniform value, redeemable in gold or its equivalent, so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, proposed a resolution somewhat different, but intended to reach substantially the same result. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, expressed dissent from both propositions.

It is now manifest that there is a very strong sentiment in both branches of Congress in favor of a return to a specie basis so soon as it can be effected without too great a shock to the business interests of the country. Any attempt, however, to reach this result at a very early period will be vigorously opposed by Senators and Representatives from the West; and unless the friends of such a consummation can harmonize their views this concentrated Western opposition will probably measure on the subject. The phraseology of Senator Sherman's resolution indicates that he is still in favor of the plan proposed by him at the last session of Congress, for the expansion and contraction of the volume of the currency, according to the demands of trade, at different periods of the year.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

MASONIC—ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.—At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, held at St. Alban's Hall last night, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

Grand Master—M. W. W. H. Lambert, of Alexandria.

Deputy Grand Master—R. W. W. B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester.

Grand Senior Warden—R. W. Richard Parker.

Grand Junior Warden—R. W. Beverly R. Wellford, of Richmond.

Grand Treasurer—W. Thomas U. Dudley, of Richmond.

Grand Secretary—W. John Dove, of Richmond.

W. Grand Senior Deacon—Peyton S. Coles, of Charlottesville.

W. Grand Junior Deacon—W. A. S. Taylor, of Norfolk.

Grand Chaplain—W. G. W. Dame, of Danville.

Grand Pursuivant—Bro. J. E. Riddick, of Richmond.

Grand Steward—Bro. Thomas Angel, of Richmond.

Grand Tithe—W. James M. Taylor, of Richmond.—*Richmond State Journal.*

A HARD LOT.—There comes a rare beauty, of the blonde type: Lydia Thompson might well envy the lovely color of her hair, and the fresh, creamy complexion. The stranger supposes that she is a maiden just entering society, with a train of admirers, and is astonished to hear that she is an unhappy wife. Not yet twenty-five, and yet has been loved, wedded and deserted. Once she reigned in Richmond as a peerless belle. Relatives opposed her marriage, and predicted all the misery that has followed, from the well known dissipated habits of her lover. She married and clung to the worthless man, until drunkenness brought them to the very depth of poverty, and then disappeared. The treasury, which is a sort of government asylum, has received her; and she is quietly sitting at a desk writing; but many a one passes the door hoping that a chance opening may gratify their desire to gaze upon her loveliness.—*Wash. Cor. Louisville Journal.*

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held their regular monthly meeting yesterday and re-elected Mr. John W. Garrett president for the ensuing year, and Mr. John King, jr., president pro tem., in the absence of Mr. Garrett, who yet remains in Europe. Both elections were unanimous. This will be the sixteenth year of Mr. Garrett's presidency of the company.

Yesterday at Denver, Colorado, the heating apparatus of a Pullman palace car exploded and blew the one end of the car away from its fastenings. Fortunately there were no passengers in the car and no one was hurt. There are so many perils connected with railroad traveling already, that it will alarm nervous persons to learn that another one has been added.

The Marlboro', Md., Gazette says:—"The President in his message informs the public that every citizen of this country is part owner of the National capital. A Calvert man is trying to negotiate a loan to be secured by a mortgage on his interest in the city of Washington."

The Wilmington bank burglars received their whipping yesterday at Newcastle in presence of several thousand citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania, not one of whom was moved to pity. There was very general dissatisfaction at the Sheriff's failure to ply the lash with sufficient rigor.

The London hospitals are filled with persons who were run over or otherwise injured in the great fog recently prevailing there.

Geo. W. Donaldson, the well known Guide to the Dome of the Capitol, in Washington, died yesterday.

LOUDOUN COUNTY ITEMS.—From the Loudoun Mirror.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the first of December, besides the auditing of a number of bills against the county, and ordering the sale of the two lot houses (belonging to the county) situated on the Lee-burg and Alexandria turnpike, the assessment of the county and district tax for the benefit of public schools for the ensuing year was made as follows: County school tax, 6 cts. on the \$100. District tax—L. Esburg Township, 6 cts. on the \$100; Broad Run G. d., Lovettsville 5 d., Mercer 4 d., Mr. Giead 9 d., Jefferson 7 d.

The county officers elected in November, and whose terms of service commence on the first of January, 1874, appeared in court on Monday, and qualified by taking the oath and executing the required bonds, as follows: A. T. M. Filler, Treasurer, bond for \$200,000; Edgar Littleton, Clerk County Court, bond \$10,000; Wm. F. Barrett, Sheriff, bond \$30,000; C. H. Lee, Commonwealth's Attorney, bond \$1,000. The sale of the lands delinquent for taxes in this county were offered on Monday and a considerable quantity disposed of, the Commonwealth becoming the purchaser—that not sold on Monday will be offered on Monday, the first day of January, County Court. The lands thus disposed of may, at any time within two years, be redeemed upon the payment of taxes, interest, costs, &c.

David D. Lane, an old gentleman upwards of eighty years of age, living near Gum Spring, was partially paralyzed while riding along the road one day last week and fell from his horse. He was soon picked up and carried to his home, where, at last accounts, he was doing well.

Eighty acres of land, near Woodgrove, were sold on Monday by James Nichols and Leonard Commissioners, in the suit of Piggett vs. Wilson, for \$30 per acre—James W. Nichols, purchaser.

A valuable horse attached to the carriage of Mr. Frank Lutz was taken sick in the streets of this town on Friday and died in less than two hours.

We understand that the new contractors on the W. & O. R. R. commenced work at Purcellville one day last week.

The December term of the County Court on Monday, Judge Ball, was well attended.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.—Last night a youth about nineteen years of age applied at the first station house for lodgings and was taken in and kindly cared for. His condition showed that he had been severely beaten, his nose being disfigured, both eyes blacked and blood-shot, and his legs and body bruised. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that his name was Seth Hollisworth, a seaman on the British brig Magdalen, and that he was indebted to the captain of that brig, whose name is Fleming, and his crew for his present sad plight. He states that he shipped aboard the brig at Liverpool for Richmond; that during the voyage, notwithstanding the fact he shipped in the capacity of a seaman, as the articles of agreement attest, his wages were reduced, and he transferred to the position of ship's boy, and made to do the most laborious work with little food to eat; that he was most cruelly and inhumanly beaten by the captain and crew without any provocation whatever. A few days ago the brig arrived at City Point, and on yesterday the captain ordered Hollisworth to row him ashore. While engaged in this occupation the captain was seen striking him with an oar by Captain Post, of the steamer Sylvester, which fortunately lay at the wharf.

As soon as the boat arrived with its two occupants Captain Post approached them, and upon seeing the condition of the boy, immediately swore out a warrant for Fleming's arrest, which was served upon him by Magistrate Shands. Captain Post then put the boy aboard the Sylvester and brought him on to this city last night.

To-day Major Poe telegraphed to the authorities at City Point in relation to the matter, and received a reply that Captain Fleming was in jail and that the boy would be sent for this afternoon. But his condition is such (being hardly able to stand on his feet) that he will have to be sent to the hospital for treatment before he will be in a condition to go.

Such acts of cruelty as this boy has undergone, to which his wounds testify, are disgraceful to the age in which we live. We hope Captain Fleming's crime will be dealt with to the utmost penalty of the law. The British consul has been telegraphed to by Fleming for counsel.—*Rich. State Journal.*

CASE OF RUSH BURGESS.—Internal Revenue Collector Rush Burgess was arrested yesterday morning in his office in the custom-house, by U. S. Marshal Parker, upon a complaint sworn out by H. Bingham, of the house of Q. T. Beard & Co., charging that he—

"Rush Burgess, Collector Internal Revenue Third District of Virginia, did, on or about the 1st day of October, 1873, negligently and designedly permit J. J. Johnson, United States Gauger, to violate the internal revenue laws, and did sign and certify a false certificate or pay account of J. J. Johnson, United States Gauger."

Mr. Burgess came before Commissioner Shield at 12 o'clock for examination, Mr. H. H. Wells, jr., appearing for the government; Mr. Burgess defending himself.

The case was continued until Thursday, and Burgess admitted to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of \$1,000.

The United States law is very severe upon officers "negligently" or "willfully" approving fraudulent accounts.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

NEWSPAPERS AND THE MAILS.—Dr. Davis' bill introduced in the Senate yesterday, providing for free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals, authorizes newspaper exchanges to be made free of postage as formerly, and also the free transmission of week's papers to subscribers within the county where published.

Indebted Southern Railroads.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who has for some years past devoted one letter a year to the condition of southern railroads and their attitude to the government, writes now more cheerfully on the subject than ever. He says:

"From advanced sheets of the quartermaster general's report the following statement appears:

"At the close of the war, under executive orders of 8th August and 14th October, 1865, there were sold on credit to various railroad companies, principally in the South, railroad material to the amount of \$7,556,033.95.

There remained due and unpaid from certain of these railroads on 30th June 1872, \$4,734,424.43. During the past fiscal year, interest and expenses accrued upon this debt to the amount of \$101,573.95. Payments during the year on account have amounted to \$151,303.44.

On the 30th June, 1873, the debt, uncollected amounted to \$1,558,924.07, exclusive of the sum of \$25,788.87 due from the New Orleans and Ohio railroad, which debt is lost by the bankruptcy of the company. The total collections on account of this debt, to 30th June, 1873, amount to \$5,116,605.53. There were originally fifty railroads indebted. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were twenty so indebted, but of these the Alabama and Florida paid in full January 8, 1873; the postal earnings of the Alabama and Chattanooga will more than liquidate its debt; the Indiana discharged its debt May 24, 1873; the Mississippi and Tennessee discharged its debt May 31, 1873, and the Pacific railroad of Missouri paid in full July 12, 1873.

The roads yet indebted are the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire, (which has paid \$73,554 and now owes \$6,813); Alabama and Florida, (for repairs); Alabama and Chattanooga; East Tennessee and Georgia; East Tennessee and Virginia; Edgefield and Kentucky; Indianapolis; Knoxville and Kentucky; McMinville and Manchester; Mississippi; Gainesville and Tallapoosa; Mobile and Ohio; Mississippi and Tennessee; Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; Memphis and Little Rock; Nashville and Chattanooga; Nashville and North-western; Nashville and Decatur; Pacific railroad of Missouri; Nashville and Knoxville branch Pacific railroad of Missouri; S. M. A. R. R. and Dalton.

The aggregate amount of property sold these companies was \$4,965,354; amount paid July 1, 1872, \$2,097,932; amount due July 1, 1873, \$4,658,924.

In addition to the above the following named companies discharged their indebtedness to the government, amounting, principal and interest, to \$2,867,367.50, except the New Orleans and Ohio Company, which became bankrupt, and the amount (\$25,788.87) was therefore dropped from the list of indebted companies: Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; Georgia Railroad and Banking Company; Southern Western; Macon and Western; South Carolina; Muscogee; Petersburg; Memphis and Charleston; Mobile and Great Northern; New Orleans, Jackson and Great North-western Mississippi Central; Virginia and Tennessee; Montgomery and West Point; Virginia Central; Rome; Western and Atlantic; Orange and Alexandria; Manassas Gap; Wilmington and Weldon; Alabama and Florida; New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western; Norfolk and Peterburg; Western North Carolina; Atlantic and North Carolina; Macon and Brunswick; Selma and Meridian; San Antonio and Mexican Gulf; Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown; Memphis and Ohio; New Orleans and Ohio.

These companies discharged their indebtedness in the order named between the dates of January 1, 1866, and October 27, 1871.

According to the detailed report of Major M. L. Ludington, quartermaster, in charge of this business, seven companies, the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire; the Alabama and Chattanooga; the East Tennessee and Georgia; the East Tennessee and Virginia; the Nashville and Chattanooga; the Nashville and Decatur; and the Southwest Branch Pacific railroad of Missouri, reduced their indebtedness \$94,339.02. These companies also paid on account of interest \$1,756.62, making their total payments during the year \$96,095.64.

It is believed that the bill introduced in Congress by Senator A. C. McMillan, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle the existing indebtedness to the government upon such terms as may be equitable and just, will cause an end to the whole business by the last of next June, by enabling the Secretary of War to make the best compromise he can with every company still indebted.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the presentation of a number of petitions asking the regulation of the liquor traffic elicited from Mr. Edmunds the opinion of the Judiciary Committee that Congress has no power to interfere with the manufacture or sale of liquor outside of the District of Columbia. Bills were introduced to restore the free mail circulation of newspapers, to enable national banks to get back their bonds in proportion to their reduction of circulation, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the forty-four millions of dollars held as a legal-tender reserve. Mr. Hamilton offered a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the Government from making anything else but silver or gold legal money. Majority and minority reports were submitted by the Committee on Finance, the first embodying a resolution authorizing the committee to bring in at once measures to equalize the national currency with gold, and the latter simply looking towards a return to specie payments. Monday next was appointed for the consideration of the reports. The House General Amnesty bill was taken up, but Mr. Sumner blocked its way with his usual objection to it unless coupled with the Supplemental Civil Rights bill, and the Senate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives a resolution in favor of recognizing the belligerency of Cuba was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A bill authorizing the Secretary to increase the pay by the enlistment of ten thousand additional men was passed. The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill authorizing an appropriation of five millions of dollars for the navy, and it was laid over for further consideration. The discussion of the Salary bill was resumed, but the speaking was entirely done by the advocates of the repeal of the increased compensation and the other side was silent, except when Mr. Maynard questioned Mr. Dawes concerning what he considered proper pay for servants of the public. No vote was reached on the bill. Mr. Swann presented the memorial of the Baltimore Board of Trade in favor of a return to specie payments and protesting against any further inflation of the currency.

THE COST OF A CONGRESSMAN'S DEATH.—[Washington letter.]—The death of a member is something of a perquisite, custom having established the usage of maintaining a sort of professional mourning on the part of the House, something after the style of the hired mourners of England and Scotland. If a member dies at Washington, the Sergeant at Arms may pay the landlord of his hotel \$100 for having granted the privilege of a death in his house. Six stalwart men must then watch, with two reliefs, by his bed during the period that the body is in the custody of the House. Better for some of the dead that they had been more closely watched before they left the legislative hall. Deputies must attend the body to its destination in the State of the deceased, and the friends claim the right of burial in the Congressional Burying Ground. Altogether, and I have a definite case in mind, it costs about \$2,000 to bury a Congressman decently who dies in Washington. The funeral expenses cost a little more than the back pay for one year. Perhaps the back pay will serve as funeral expenses for some.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last night.

The report of the Conference Committee on the repairs to the Stone Bridge having been read,

Dr. Johnson rose to a personal explanation, and requested the clerk to read from the Gazette's report of the proceedings of the Common Council, the night before, the following:

"Mr. Hughes said the Committee on Streets had been delayed without reason, when they were engaged right on doing their duty. It had been said they spent 25 cts. to carry a plank that only cost \$1.25. Now the fact was, unless the plank had been sent for in that way, the labor of a dozen men would have stopped, and the loss been many times as great. He thought there was a good deal of nonsense in this matter of advertising for the lowest bidder. There seemed to be an Alderman from the Third Ward, who had nothing to do but to look after the Committee on Streets. If he would attend to his own business he would be better employed."

He presumed he was the member referred to, and he would simply pronounce the whole statement a lie, and that the speaker had been put on the Committee on Streets, at his, the speaker's, instance. We have had enough of referring such matter to irresponsible committees who spend the people's money unwarrantably and injudiciously and extravagantly. It would not rectify the actions of the Committee on Streets. What he had said about the expenditures of that committee was the expression of the Committee on Claims, not simply his own unsupported assertions; but what was the business of one member of the City Council was the business of all. What was wanted in this case was a plan, and that plan to be put out to contract.

Mr. Moore would ask the member if he had used the word "fraudulently," when speaking of the expenditures of the Committee on Streets, of which he was a member.

The President—No, he did not. The word was extravagant.

Mr. Moore—Because if you did, and allude to me—

Dr. Johnson—No, no more than if you were not in existence.

Mr. Latham—It is certainly to the interest of the city that the required work be done promptly. If it be necessary that the method proposed by Dr. Johnson of having plans and specifications and advertising for proposals, let such method apply to future work, but let that now under consideration be done at once and so save the Corporation expense.

Dr. Johnson said the work should have been done long ago and would have been had the Committee on Streets suggested a plan. We did not know whether the bridge was to be of stone or wood, how it was to be built or any thing about it, and the work had better not be done at all than be badly done. If a plan were proposed and executed, but the impolicy of allowing the Committee on Streets to go on as blindly as they had been doing was plainly shown by north Pitt street for which there was now a bill of \$200, the result of the blundering management of the former Committee on Streets, and he had defended that Committee from the charges of infamous conduct that had been made against them.

The President called Mr. Moore to the chair and said that both Dr. Gregory, the President of the Little River Turnpike Company and Mr. Miller, the President of the Alexandria Water Company, had explained to him the urgent necessity for the immediate repair of the bridge as regards both the saving of expense and the evidence of danger from a probable interruption in the supply of water, and with such reasons before us there certainly was no time for sticking. We should at once concur. You sir, (addressing Mr. Moore) as a member of the Committee on Streets, said you would have the work done by contract. That's enough, enough for me, and ought to be enough for the member from the 3rd Ward. Impressed as I am with the danger to the city in the event of a flood or a freeze with the bridge in its present condition, I think we should wait no longer and move that the action of the Common Council be concurred in.

Dr. Johnson said he was not aware that even one of the Committee had said the work should be done by contract.

Mr. Moore said there was only one way to do the proposed work and this was to build a stone abutment and construct a wooden trunk. He presumed such work could be contracted for, but he constituted only one-fourth of the Committee on Streets and was unable to say whether the other three members would have it put out to contract or not.

Dr. Johnson then withdrew his objection and the report of the conference committee recommending that the work be done at once, under the supervision of the Committee on Streets, was, as has been done by the Common Council, adopted.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution, which was adopted ordering an election on the 22nd in the 4th Ward for Alderman vice J. C. Underwood, deceased, and appointing F. A. Reed, L. McK. Bell, and J. W. Nalls judges to hold the same.

Mr. F. A. Reed, the codifier of the corporation laws, was then requested to present his work.

Mr. Reed wanted to know how his work was to be considered and stated the plan pursued by the Common Council.

Mr. Latham said he was elected by constituents to attend to their interest and they could have no dearer interests than the laws that were to govern them. He should therefore like to know what changes had been made in the laws and would not be too tired to stay and hear them—he wanted that distinctly understood.

Dr. Johnson said none of the amendments that had been made could be adopted that night for there were only five members present, whereas six were required to pass a law.

Dr. French said if that were so he would move to adjourn for there was no use in remaining—the same work would have to be gone over again the succeeding night.

Dr. Johnson said that though the amendment would not be adopted they might be agreed to informally and so expedite their adoption when a full Board was present.

Mr. Reed said that though it required six members to adopt a law it merely required a majority of a quorum to agree to an amendment.

The President said he would entertain such amendments as were proposed and that until the compilation in the form of a bill came up for adoption or rejection a constitutional vote on the amendments would not be required, and when that time came members would not be restrained from offering any other amendments they might think proper and with this understanding the reading was proceeded with.

The section referring to keeping the sidewalks clear of snow having been read.

Mr. Latham wanted it amended so as to provide that the side walks on all the streets, paved as well as unpaved, be cleaned of snow within twenty-four hours after the snow fell, and that accumulation of ice on the pavements be guarded against by preventing the running of hydrants and to compel the superintendent of Police to have the crossings of the principal streets cleared of snow. When he the speaker, was Mayor the Superintendent of Police did not have such crossings cleared because he was afraid to employ the necessary force.

Dr. French suggested that no law could be effective without a penalty, and

Mr. Latham said let the penalty be \$2 in each case.

Dr. Johnson said the execution of the suggestion about clearing the side walks would be utterly impracticable. There were two hundred and fifty squares in the city that multiplied by their four sides and the product by the length of each side would show that the space proposed to be cleared was no inconceivable one. For prospective operations, when

the present suburbs have become a part of the heart of the city, it was well enough, but it was impracticable now—the City Council could not do it—it would be oppressive to compel the owner of a half a square on an unpaved street to clear the snow from it for the convenience of perhaps one man who might walk along that way during the day.

The President thought the resolution too sweeping. It might do for the principal streets, but not for the suburbs. It would cost too much, and be nugatory, because no one would observe it.

Mr. Latham would accept its restriction to the portion of the city within what is known as the fire limits—that part in which framed buildings are not allowed to be erected.

Dr. French suggested that the work be done by the chain gang, and said that there need be no fear of a diminution in the numbers of that gang during the winter.

Mr. Latham insisted that the corners of King street and its intersections, and those of the intersections of the streets in the immediate neighborhood of the Market House, be kept clear of snow.

Mr. Moore said if there was any money to be spent on the streets, it had better be expended in repairing them—for repairs were sorely needed—the snow would not stay long and would not hurt much.

The Police bill having been read,

Mr. Latham moved to strike out all relating to the Board of Police, the whole of which was null and void, and Judge Keith, in his celebrated decision, had so pronounced it. There was no use for members to stick to it because they had supported it. He was not tenacious of his opinion for consistency's sake. The City Council overrode him, but Judge Keith had sustained him in all the points he had made but that regarding the Board of the Police, and Mr. McKenzie agreed with him in all his objections. It was folly to retain the section.

The present Mayor was in the habit of calling the Board of Police in consultation when charges were preferred against a policeman—the late Mayor was guilty of no such folly. A short time since such a consultation was held and the charges being sustained the Board recommended the suspension of the officer, but the Mayor refused to heed the recommendation. See the folly of the whole proceeding. The State Constitution gives the Mayor sole power in such cases, and no one has a right to interfere with him in the exercise of that power, and the present law is an encroachment upon the body politic. Judge Keith said the City Council had not the right to do what they provided a body of their own creation could do. He would repeat that Judge Keith had agreed with him in all his objections except the one regarding the bonding of the policemen, and he would bet a thousand dollars to a ten cent piece that any lawyer, and man of common sense would say that in that point Judge Keith was wrong. Judge Keith had based his objection upon the supposition that policemen had the same authority as county judges. They never had such authority, but the City Council had allowed policemen, in order to make a livelihood, to be elected county constables. That decision was a laborious effort to sustain certain gentlemen in a wrong position, or, as he had called it at the time, it was rendered, a potent soothing syrup for the wounded feelings of the Board of Police.

Dr. Johnson said that every objection of Mr. Latham was correct, and well taken. Council was the Legislature, the Mayor the executive, and the Corporation Attorney the judicial body of the Corporation. The Council could not delegate executive officers, and so potent had this become that the Board of Police was no longer looked upon as having legal existence, and he, the speaker, had had the honor of proposing a bill doing away with it, but providing for a committee to consult with the Mayor in such cases as Mr. Latham had mentioned, when to act alone would be rather unpleasant.

Mr. Latham—But with no power to conflict with the Mayor.

Dr. Johnson—They could not do it. The Mayor can turn out the Council.

Mr. Latham—So I think, but a limb of the law here was so disintegrated with that opinion of mine that he has prosecuted and persecuted me ever since I expressed that opinion. If the Mayor has no power enough to do what he thinks right, he is unfit for the position. I would not ask an angel what to do when the law was plain. In the case he had alluded to the policeman should, according to the law, have been suspended, but the Mayor refused to suspend him, and some of the Board of Police were so much disgusted with him for not doing so that they had determined to consult with him no more. Such a state of affairs was just what he, the speaker, had predicted as the result of the law. He did not want to allude to certain things that had transpired in the police force during the last eighteen months. The Mayor was the proper officer to supervise the police, and he should be allowed to do so without hindrance, and be held responsible.

The section relating to selling bran by weight having been read,

The President stated that when a youth he was clerk for his brother Joseph, and in that capacity had sold Mr. Reid Cross a quantity of bran by measure, as he always had sold it. A short time afterwards a constable summoned him before Mr. Roberts, the Mayor, who fined him \$2 for selling bran by measure instead of by weight. He paid the fine but informed the Mayor that he thought it very hard that he should be compelled to do so, and for so doing was told to shut up, or be fined \$20 for contempt. The next day he sold some more bran by measure, and some spy, whom he never could discover, informed on him, and he was again brought before Mayor Roberts, who fined him \$10, and again expressing his opinion of the injustice of the fine, was again told to keep his mouth or be fined for contempt, and that after that, though the purchasers made by buying by measure, for that bran weighed twenty two instead of twenty pounds to the bushel, he always sold bran with closed doors.

Dr. Johnson stated that the retail dealers always bought by weight, but sold by measure, and when the customers purchased from them they were charged five cents more per bushel than when they bought by measure. The amendments made by the Common Council having been read, the Board adjourned till to-night, when they will resume the consideration of the compiled laws.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election in the 4th ward is hereby ordered to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for a member of the Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge J. C. Underwood. J. N. J. JAMIESON, Clerk Board of Aldermen.

FRESH TEAS.—Gunpowder, Imperial, Japan, Oolong and English Breakfast Teas of the best and medium qualities, received this day and for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, 225 King st., cor. Alfred.

DENTAL NOTICE—REMOVAL.—Dr. HOPKIN has removed his office to the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, over Wardlaw & Hall's Drug Store. nov 15-1m

HUBS! HUBS! HUBS!—Oak and Elm—500 sets Wagon, Car, Carriage and Buggy Hubs in store and for sale by JAMES F. CARLIN & SONS, 63 King street, nov 13

EASTERN HERING.—200 BBLs PRIME, LARGE, ROUND HERRING, very handsome, to arrive and for sale by HOUE & JOHNSTON, nov 11

FREDERICKSBURG AND CHARLOTTEVILLE CASSIMERES AND KERSEYS.—A—50 a full line of other goods for men and boys' wear at dec 9

75 BBLs APPLES received and for sale by dec 21 DAVY & HARMON.

[COMMUNICATED.] THAT VANE.—Is that vane, on the Market House steeple, to continue to point forever westward? Perhaps the architect had in his mind the advice of the late Mr. Greeley, "Go West, young man," or